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CULTURAL ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The current study provides a range of key skills of professional police communication. The coverage of the process of language competence formation for Law enforcement officers is considered from the point of cultural aspect studying the specifics of language interaction with citizens. Furthermore, the research identifies and analyzes the main elements of communication that seem to 'be embedded' in specific structures of speaking in the field of Police and thereby gains important insights into what is a complex area of study.

If we turn to analyzing and considering the linguistic concept «language competence», we can identify the heterogeneity of approaches to this term. In most cases, this concept refers to a person's ability to appropriately use their own speech inclinations and to have a holistic view of the current language situation and its adjustments.

Language competence can be regarded as a component of a positive attitude formation towards to the speaker. Naturally, language competence is integral in professional communication, which has its own linguistic nature and specifics. We will try to examine the cultural aspects of language competence on the example of professional communication in the field of law enforcement, which is relevant in modern society due to the increasing role of police for public.

In our opinion, language is a rather multiple phenomenon. Therefore, we can say that language learning cannot have a final stage in a social life, which is due to the fact that most aspects of language cover almost all possible spheres of human activity. It is worth noting that the professional communication has its own individual character. To prove this, a simple but informative example can be given: the professional communication of teachers or engineers has a cardinal difference both in terminology and in the presentation of language material.

It's obvious that any professional tool is formed on a certain linguistic practical basis, which is introduced into the environment with words about the possibilities of one's consciousness. This is expressed in an abundance of professionalism, narrow terminology. The famous Russian researcher of literature M. M. Bakhtin stressed that «all professions smell of words». This statement succinctly says that there is a different nature of communication and its features. It is worth noting that each profession has its

own lexical meaning in the global language system, which sometimes leads to misunderstanding among people who do not belong to this field of activity.

Language competence in the field of law enforcement agencies is especially important, because it is necessary to interact with people with a high level of professional and social activity, in which human rights activities are possible.

Oral speech is very important for linguistic education and professional mastery, since mastery is so much related to understanding the legal and linguistic aspects of law enforcement. Lawyers argue that literary language has played a big role in the fact that legal language is perceived as a substrate. That is, language affects society as a means of legal protection of an individual and society as a whole. Linguistic professionalism lies in the fact that here we are not talking about a linguistic form that has jargon, but about an accessible form of awareness, a diverse variability of the speech flow. The most basic in forming linguistic professional competence among police officers is that law enforcement spheres of activity are, first of all, the interaction of people with each other, that is, the interpersonal relationship in which the means of conveying information is language.

In relation to the professional sphere of the area of police there should be no intermediaries between reporting and understanding information. Therefore, it is worth talking about the need to form language competence, without which it is impossible to achieve professionalism in law enforcement agencies.

Before talking about the professional communication of police officers, it's necessary to define the linguistic concept of «language competence», which allows to further determining the characteristics of cultural justifications of speech specificity.

For decades linguistic competence has been the crucial subject of linguistic research of various language schools devoted their scientific works to the study of this issue. So, linguistic competence is interpreted from the point of view of the system of ideas about the grammar of language, which is inherent with a person since a birth, in other words, it characterizes a person as a biological natural fact, regardless of his life, intellectual experience or a habitat [1, p. 26]. According to the definition of E. Bozhovich, language competence is a complex system that includes a special training, accumulated during everyday use of the language, linguistic experience and a sense of linguistic conformity formed on its basis [2, p. 62].

In our opinion, linguistic competence is genetically «embedded» in the structure of communicative competence and aspects of language culture, which, in turn, is one of the main elements of professionalism of Police officers.

It is worth noting that actives in law enforcement bodies and cadets of Police or Law institutions aimed at training future professionals may face the following communication problems in their professional activities that do not allow them to form a positive contact, such as:

- an inability and desire to formulate and hear the question, fully understand its meaning and, as a result, either the lack of a complete answer or an incorrect answer;
- a poor vocabulary, lack of argumentation in the answers of people with whom you have to work in the process of work;
- some candidates for admission to law enforcement agencies do not have the necessary professional management experience and knowledge which are necessary for a complete and exhaustive answer;
- lack of generality in colloquial speech does not allow you to solving multifaceted issues [3, p. 29];
- cognitive skills relating to the law knowledge based on existing legal structures, etc.;
- technical skills characterized by practical and sophisticated techniques relevant to Police;
- communication skills developing an ability to interact effectively with citizens.

Law enforcement agencies have always been and remain a sphere of activity connected with publics and communicating with them. The verbal way of regulating social behavior is the most civilized, desirable and more humane than the use of physical brute force. The word helps to extinguish the conflict and come to an agreement. The professional activity of law enforcement officers is related to people and information, so the word here performs a fundamental function.

In our opinion, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of police training in the Russian Federation, it's of utmost importance to have more classes in public speaking. The professional language competence of police officers refers to «symbolic power» with «symbolic capital» and unlimited possibilities of spiritual management of society, which is important for the moral development of the population [2, p. 52].

The specifics of developing interpersonal relationships by law enforcement officers are determined by special conditions of the service, unusual circumstances, unforeseen cases and situations of communication with each other. Moreover, initially, law enforcement officers can cause a negative reaction to the peculiarities of their personal character; they can project a negative attitude towards heterogeneous social circles. Every law enforcement officer is aware of that it is necessary to master the art of communicating with any person, regardless of their attitude towards to policemen. Every specialist also knows that the effectiveness of police work depends on the correctness of communication with each person and the implementation of an individual approach in practice.

The most important component of the culture of professional speech is the possession of terminology in the field of professional knowledge, the ability to form

a thoughtful monologue, organize and manage professional dialogue. Therefore, it should be noted that every law enforcement officer must constantly «translate» the native language with special terminology and explain legal terms to citizens in an ordinary everyday language understandable to everyone

Grammatically erroneous, tongue-tied speech of a Police officer «complicates their communication, causes a sense of bewilderment and discredits them as representatives of the civil service» [2, p. 82].

Therefore, in our opinion, the process of studying and forming language competence is crucial and important, which allows a law enforcement officer to be able to demonstrate the following skills:

- It is important to relieve tension in communicating with people using special speech means. In this case, the professional reaction to the manifestation of negative emotions (fear, anger, aggressiveness) among the citizens is important, which people experience. In such cases, it is necessary to create and use the necessary mechanisms of language behavior: deliberate and unimpassioned speech, showing interest to the interlocutor to avoid any conflict and misunderstanding.

- Police officers must be able to properly conduct communication that matters for law enforcement professionals, so their interpersonal skills provide effective communicative interaction with all communities and jurisdictions having the mission to protect and serve.

- Not only words are important in professional police communication, but how they are presented in emotional sensitivity and the ability to behave in conversation.

- Policemen must be able to speak without any irony, irritation, they have to be polite, restrain emotions even under mental stress.

- Police professionals must follow the rules of argumentation as a way to find the truth, etc.

It is worth noting that, on the one hand, an important linguistic characteristic is that police officers try to speak slowly, use body language (head, smile etc.), and be counter-balance to show the person that the officer is listening carefully moving away from complex syntactic constructions in their speech. On the one hand, this makes it possible to quickly and clearly express the necessary idea in order to convey it to the listener. This process has quite negative factors from the point of view of speech culture. In this case, template elements of the language structure appear. Clichés tend to suppress the clarity of the speech flow. Doubletalk deprives a person of the need to think independently. The use of spoken language resources and unconsciously repeated standards of the former linguistic heritage lead to the degradation of both the linguistic personality and the development of the modern language. Every law enforcement officer should instill a taste not for illiterate and vulgar language, but for literary speech

and its study. This is a conversational minimum that every employee of the Internal Affairs can be familiar with.

In conclusion, acting police officers need to realize that the communicative culture largely depends on the value of legally significant behavior, on the ideological factor. In other words, we can say that the content of professional communication is closely connected with culture, and the culture of law enforcement agencies should be directly related to such categories as legality, education, the formation of morality, legal responsibility for one's own actions.

Police officers are entrusted with the communicative mission of communicating with various segments of the population, which is a very difficult task due to the heterogeneous social contingent. When forming their positive image, law enforcement officers should focus on strengthening their linguistic competence, which allows them to carry out their activities in an accessible and competent way.

Thus, Police culture is often perceived in a negative light of citizen's point of view. Failed communicative skills can lead to dysfunctions of police culture. Interpersonal police communication with the society is widely involved in the process of a positive interaction with all its members. Non-cooperative aspects of Law enforcement communication destroy rational arguments in forming an explicit and constructive dialogue between the communities as well people. The language that policemen talk to the social groups plays the role of establishing peace and making contacts. Low-context culture makes the barrier for rational argumentation and reasonable judgment or beliefs that, as a consequence, challenge the language competence of police professionals.

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Культурные аспекты языковой компетентности профессиональной коммуникации сотрудников правоохранительных органов

Языковая компетенция сотрудников правоохранительных органов рассматривается как компонент формирования позитивного отношения к говорящему, что является частью культурного содержания их профессиональной коммуникации. Языковая компетенция является неотъемлемой частью профессионализма полицейских, которая имеет свою собственную лингвистическую природу и специфику.

Культурный аспект языковой компетенции сотрудников МВД России на примере профессионального общения является актуальным вопросом в современном обществе в связи с возрастающей ролью полиции для общественности. Как многогранное явление — языковая компетенция сотрудников полиции тесно связана с их культурной социализацией и обладает индивидуальными характеристиками.

Профессиональный инструмент коммуникации полицейских основан на определенной лингвистической практике и особой языковой структуре, выражается в обилии специальной терминологии и понятий. Языковая компетентность сотрудников в сфере правоохранительных органов особенно важна для взаимодействия с разными слоями общества и социальной активности, при которых возможна правозащитная деятельность.

Использование и понимание юридических и лингвистических аспектов правоприменения формируют лингвистическую компетенцию сотрудников МВД России в глубокой корреляции с культурной составляющей их профессионального сообщества. Юристы воздействуют на общество как средство правовой защиты личности и общества в целом. Поэтому лингвистическая компонента коммуникации полицейских заключается в доступной форме осознания, разнообразной вариативности речевого потока. Основой формирования лингвистической профессиональной компетенции у сотрудников полиции является их взаимодействие с гражданами и трансляция юридически грамотной речи.

Полицейская культура встроена в языковую компетенцию и неразрывно связана с рациональностью мышления, аргументации, четким и конструктивным диалогом. Язык, на котором полицейские разговаривают с социальными группами, играет роль установления мира и контактов. Культура низкого контекста полицейских создает барьеры для разумных суждений и убеждений, что, как следствие, ставит под сомнение языковую компетентность профессиональной коммуникации сотрудников полиции.